

Lecture Module - Data Acquisition

ME3023 - Measurements in Mechanical Systems

Mechanical Engineering

Tennessee Technological University

Module 8 - Data Acquisition

Module 8 - Data Acquisition

- Topic 1 - Analog to Digital Conversion
- Topic 2 - DAQ Hardware and Applications
- Topic 3 - Sampling and Aliasing

Topic 1 - Analog to Digital Conversion

- DAQ and Computer Storage
- Number Types
- Analog to Digital Conversion and DAQ
- Activity: ADC Resolution Calculation

DAQ and Computer Storage

Types of Signals:

- _____ - magnitude is continuous in time
- _____ - magnitude at points in time
 - sampling at repeated time intervals
- _____ - exists in discrete points in time
 - magnitude is also discrete

DAQ and Computer Storage

A data acquisition system is the portion of a measurement system that quantifies and stores data. - Theory and Design of Mechanical Measurements

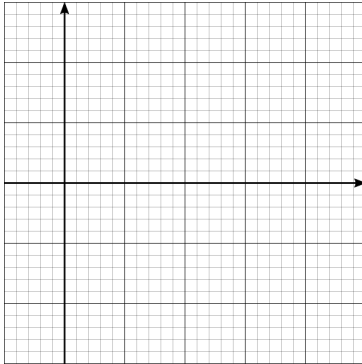


Image: T.Hill

Number Types

- Integers
 - Binary
 - Decimal
 - Hexadecimal
- Fixed Point
- Floating Point

Number Types

Binary	Decimal	Hexadecimal
0	0	0
1	1	1
10	2	2
11	3	3
100	4	4
	5	5
	6	6
	7	7
	8	8
	9	9
	10	A
	11	B

Binary	Decimal	Hexadecimal
	12	C
	13	D
	14	E
	15	F
	16	
	17	
	18	
	19	
	20	
	21	
	22	
	23	

some reference

Number Types

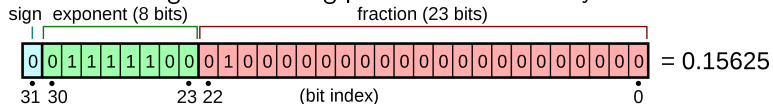
Binary	Decimal	Hex.
0	0	0
1	1	1
10	2	2
11	3	3
100	4	4

some reference

Binary	Decimal	Hex.
0	0	0
1	1	1
10	2	2
11	3	3
100	4	4

Number Types

Standard storage of a floating point value in memory



Number Types

Integer

Floating Point

Fixed Point

Pros:

Pros:

Pros:

Cons:

Cons:

Cons:

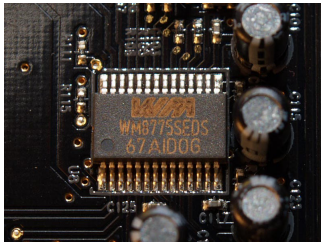
Examples:

Examples:

Examples:

Analog to Digital Conversion and DAQ

In electronics, an _____ (ADC, A/D, or A-to-D) is a system that converts an analog signal, such as a sound picked up by a microphone or light entering a digital camera, into a digital signal. An ADC may also provide an isolated measurement such as an electronic device that converts an analog input voltage or current to a digital number representing the magnitude of the voltage or current. Typically the digital output is a two's complement binary number that is proportional to the input, but there are other possibilities.



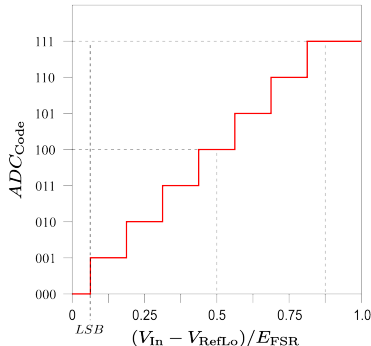
[wikipedia, image](#)



Analog to Digital Conversion and DAQ

Activity: ADC Resolution Calculation

It is important to realize the potential for _____ resulting in a reduced quality measurement based on the parameters of the analog to digital conversion process. This issue can occur when designing systems around a _____ analog to digital converter as well as when using _____ DAQ equipment.



Activity: ADC Resolution Calculation

Topic 2 - DAQ Hardware and Applications

- Signal Types and DAQ
- EMI Considerations
- Available Hardware
- Software Integration

Signal Types and DAQ

Most data acquisition devices and systems _____ and _____ **analog** voltage signals and possibly additional signal types. Signal _____ may also be a feature on some systems.

A voltage signal requires a **common** reference or _____.

Signal Sources:

- Grounded or Ground-Referenced
- Ungrounded or Floating

Measurement (DAQ) Systems:

- Common Ground
- Common Mode Voltage
- Isolated Ground

Signal Types and DAQ

Most data acquisition devices and systems measure and record **analog** voltage signals and possibly additional signal types. Signal **generation** may also be a feature on some systems.

2 Major Configurations:

- Single-Ended Signals

The signal is measured as a voltage between a _____ conductor and the _____ which must be carried on a separate conductor or wire.

- Double-Ended (Differential) Signals

The signal is measured as the **difference** between _____ voltages (**doub**le) carried on separate conductors, or wires. Typically a _____ is shared between the two devices requiring a third conductor.

Signal Types and DAQ

Single-Ended Signals

Pros:

Cons:

Examples:

Double-Ended Signals

Pros:

Cons:

Examples:

EMI Considerations

_____, also called radio-frequency interference (RFI) when in the radio frequency spectrum, is a disturbance generated by an external source that affects an electrical circuit by electromagnetic induction, electrostatic coupling, or conduction.

A *combination* of naturally occurring and human made sources of interference is always present. The total EMI affecting a system is determined by the local conditions as well as global environmental influences.

Sources of EMI:

-
-
-
-
-

EMI Considerations

In data acquisition, electromagnetic interference (EMI) can cause _____ of signal quality and data _____ in the form of _____ and or _____.

Consider the case of an analog signal transmitted from a sensor to a DAQ device. What can be done to avoid issues associated with EMI?

Methods of reducing EMI affects:

- Proximity -
- Differential signal -
- Noise rejection cables/wires -

Available Hardware

- National Instruments
- Measurement Computing
- dSPACE
- Arduino or other

Available Hardware

- National Instruments
- Measurement Computing
- dSPACE
- Arduino or other

Available Hardware

Software Integration

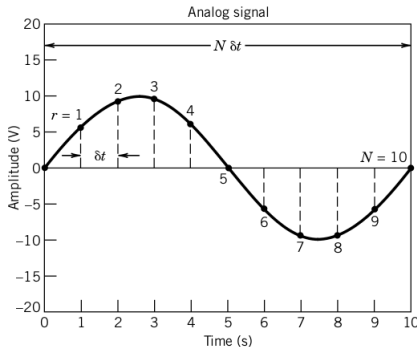
Software Integration

Topic 3 - Sampling and Aliasing

- Sampling
- The Aliasing Phenomenon
- Example by Hand
- MATLAB Example

Sampling

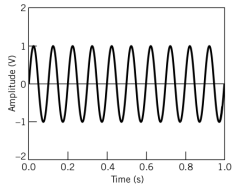
... A discrete time signal usually results from the _____ of a continuous variable at _____ finite time intervals. ...



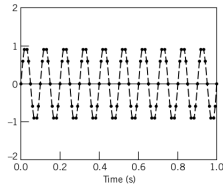
Discrete time signal	
$\{y(r\delta t)\}$	
r	Discrete data
0	0
1	5.9
2	9.5
3	9.5
4	5.9
5	0
6	-5.9
7	-9.5
8	-9.5
9	-5.9
10	0

Sampling

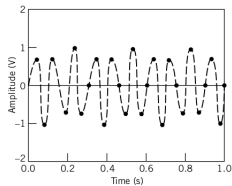
The Aliasing Phenomenon



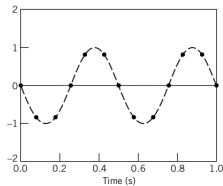
(a) Original 10-Hz sine wave analog signal



(b) $f_s = 100$ Hz



(c) $f_s = 27$ Hz



(d) $f_s = 12$ Hz

Figure: Theory and Design for Mechanical Measurements Ch. 7

Example by Hand

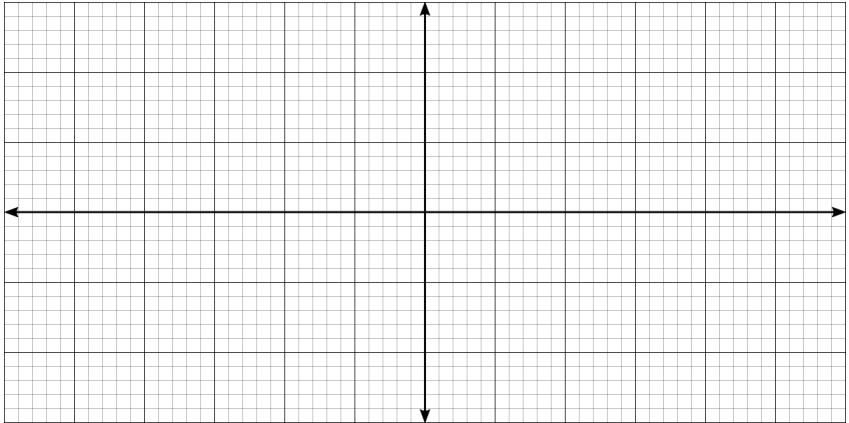


Image: T.Hill

Example by Hand

MATLAB Example

```
% ME3023 - Tennessee Technological University  
% Tristan Hill - October 10, 2019 - April 14,  
    2021  
% Data Acquisition Topic 3 - Sampling and  
    Aliasing
```

```
clear variables; close all; clc
```

```
% simulate a continuous signal  
A1=5; f1=3;  
w1=2*pi*f1;
```

```
dt_sim=0.001; t_stop=6;  
t_sim=0:dt_sim:t_stop;  
y_sim=A1*sin(w1*t_sim);
```

MATLAB Example

```
% simulate sampling the signal
dt_sam = 0.3;
t_sam=0:dt_sam:t_stop;
y_sam=A1*sin(w1*t_sam);

% show the figure
figure(1); hold on
plot(t_sim,y_sim,'-',t_sam,y_sam,'o')
axis([0 t_stop -1.2*A1 1.2*A1])
grid on
```

MATLAB code: T. Hill